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Then take the case of France. France, outside of French territory in Europe, holds some 3,000,000 square miles of territory, with a probable alien population of 100,000,000 alien subjects in whose territory and among whose people preferential trade relations obtain against other nations than the French, and where, again, this handicap must be overcome by other trading nations before business can be carried on among these vast populations. Is the United States Senate going to ratify a treaty which virtually shuts us out from trading with hundreds of millions of people?

Keep up the good fight! To paraphrase the immortal French phrase, let the slogan be:

"It shall not pass!"

A. BABENDREER.

Biloxi, Miss.

GIVE A THOUGHT TO THE ENGINEER

SIR,—It was with great interest and pleasure that I read the forceful article in your magazine entitled "The Intermediate Millions," by Charles Henry Meltzer. Being one of the many that constitute the huge army of the "Intermediate Millions" I feel that I am in a position very keenly to appreciate the author's analysis of the status of the middle-class. Unfortunately, the brain-workers remonstrate more than they act; expecting, it would seem, that some unforeseen agency will come to their rescue.

Professional Engineers, I believe, may be classed among those whose plight is little realized by the public in general; in fact, it would appear that only a very small part of the people is aware that there is a difference between the Professional Engineer and the engineman who runs a locomotive or a hoisting engine and who is commonly known to the majority as an "engineer."

Mr. Meltzer's article is a powerful contribution pointing in the right direction, and it seems to me that many of its splendid ideas could be elaborated upon, at least so far as the Professional Engineer of today is concerned. Among Engineers, much is being said regarding the uplifting of the profession; but greatly to the stagnation of conditions, these discussions are taking place only in the various technical journals; little, if at all, in magazines of a more general character such as THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

Permit me to quote from a letter written by Mr. Chas. W. Barber and published in *Engineering News-Record* of May 8th, 1919:

"Respecting the status of the profession and Engineering education: The April number of *Harper's Magazine* contains an article entitled, 'The Chemists of the Future,' similar to one I have long hoped some able Engineer would write for publication in a popular magazine. If the status of the profession is to be raised, why discuss it only in Engineering periodicals? * * * Here is a 9-page article in a publication suitable for telling the intelligent public the generalities of the profession's work. Cannot a competent engineer follow this worthy example? Cannot the purpose of raising the status of the engineer be gained more efficiently and to a wider extent by articles

in the current magazines rather than in engineering periodicals? It should be remembered that as a class those who employ engineers do not read our literature."

FERNANDO C. PIODA.

Victoria, B. C.

GUARANTEEING THE BRITISH EMPIRE

SIR,—By the 10th Article of the League of Nations, the United States of America would be pledged to "preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League." By this article, America would be compelled to guarantee, with her fleets and armies, for an indeterminate period, the "territorial integrity" of the British Empire.

America would incur many other obligations under Article X, such as guaranteeing Corea and the Shantung Peninsula to Japan; but the obligation to "preserve" the British Empire would be the most Herculean of them all.

Before the war, the British held, by force of arms, about one-fourth of the habitable area of the world, and governed almost exactly one-fourth of the world's population. As the spoils of war, the British Empire has just acquired from Germany about one million square miles of new colonies, which England will govern under a "mandatory," described by a writer in the *Fortnightly Review*, as a "diplomatic fiction."

Besides these actual accessions of territory, England will acquire very extended and valuable spheres of influence, notably in Mesopotamia. I have seen it stated that, taken altogether, England will now control, by her fortifications, naval stations, fleets and armies, one-third of the entire world, with its inhabitants. No such empire has ever been known in history. Babylon and Rome fade into insignificance.

And our country, the United States of America, is to guarantee, possibly forever, the existence of this overgrown and widely scattered empire. I ask any American, "is this the way to 'make the world safe for democracy'?"

VERITAS.

New Haven, Conn.

A RETURNED SOLDIER ON THE LEAGUE

SIR,—I have just now finished the June issue of the *THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW*, and allow me to say "Thank God." The whole of the United States has not been hypnotized by the misstatement of facts as it emanated from the council of three in Paris.

I might add that this afternoon I came in on the Rock Island train from Topeka, Kans., and at random inquired among a few of the passengers as to their standing on the League of Nations. Two of them were noncommittal; one was against it; but all assumed an attitude of apathy, caused, as far as I could judge, by the delay and the clouding of the issues involved.

I think that after the League was first laid before public opinion the idea met with favor, but after more mature consideration, the